Annex 4: List of Activities under the Global Plan of Action

SAICM Objective 1: Risk Reduction (Activities 1-79)

1. Develop national profiles and implement action plans for sound management of chemicals.
2. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge.
3. Develop and use new and harmonized methods for risk assessment.
4. Develop better methods and criteria for determining the impact of chemicals on human health (and thereby on the economy and sustainable development), for setting priorities for action, for the detection of chemicals and for monitoring the progress of SAICM.
5. Build capacities of countries to deal with poisonings and chemical incidents.
6. Include a range of preventive strategies.
7. Develop guidance materials to assist in the preparation of initial national assessments of children's environmental health and the identification of priority concerns; develop and implement action plans to address those priority concerns.
8. Establish needed infrastructure for research that will reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.
9. Develop mechanisms to share and disseminate information that can be used to reduce uncertainty in risk assessment.
10. Eliminate as a priority any child labour that involves hazardous substances.
11. Develop harmonized data elements on occupational health and safety for recording relevant workplace data in company specific databases.
12. Consider legislation to protect the health of workers and the public, covering the entire spectrum of work situations in which chemicals are handled, including such sectors as agriculture and health.
13. Develop a system of health and environmental impact assessment in chemicals handling and incorporate it in occupational safety and health programmes.
14. Develop, enhance, update and implement ILO safe work standards, ILO guidelines on occupational safety and health management system (ILO-OSH 2001) and other non-binding guidelines and codes of practice, including those particular to indigenous and tribal populations.
15. Develop national occupational safety and health policies containing specific text on chemicals management, with a clear emphasis on preventive measures, requiring that workplace risk assessments and hazard prevention measures be carried out based on the recognized hierarchy of prevention and control measures.
16. Establish integrated programmes for all public health and safety practitioners and professionals, with an emphasis on identification, assessment and control of

occupational chemical risk factors in all workplaces (such as industrial, rural, business and services).

17. Promote exchange of information on successful experiences and projects related to chemical occupational safety and health.
18. Develop and disseminate chemical safety data sheets to assist enterprises in protecting their workers.
19. Avoid worker exposure through technical measures where possible; provide appropriate protective equipment; improve the acceptance of wearing protective equipment and stimulate further research on protective equipment to be used under hot and humid conditions.
20. Protect workers from chemicals causing asbestosis, other asbestos-related diseases and occupational cancers, those chemicals included in the Rotterdam Convention because of their occupational risks and other hazardous chemicals based on their occupational health risks.
21. Develop guidance on a harmonized approach to the setting of occupational exposure limits.
22. Establish roles and responsibilities of employers, employees, chemical suppliers and Governments in the implementation of GHS.
23. Encourage full implementation of the FAO International Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.
24. Give appropriate priority to pest and pesticide management in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction papers to enable access to relevant technical and financial assistance, including appropriate technology.
25. Base national decisions on highly toxic pesticides on an evaluation of their intrinsic hazards and anticipated local exposure to them.
26. Prioritize the procurement of least hazardous pest control measures and use best practices to avoid excessive or inappropriate supplies of chemicals.
27. Promote development and use of reduced-risk pesticides and substitution for highly toxic pesticides as well as effective and non-chemical alternative means of pest control.
28. Distinguish programmes that have achieved cost effective, significant and sustainable risk reductions from those which have not and incorporate evaluation mechanisms and measures of progress in future programmes.
29. Promote integrated pest and integrated vector management.
30. Encourage industry to extend product stewardship and to withdraw voluntarily highly toxic pesticides which are hazardous and cannot be used safely under prevalent conditions.

31. Establish pesticide management programmes to regulate the availability, distribution and use of pesticides and, where appropriate, consider the FAO Code of Conduct on the Distribution and Use of Pesticides.
32. Implement a pesticide registration and control system which controls risks from the initial point of production/formulation to the disposal of obsolete products or containers.
33. Review pesticides available on the market to ensure their use in accordance with approved licenses.
34. Establish health surveillance programmes.
35. Establish poisoning information and control centres and systems for data collection and analysis.
36. Provide extension and advisory services and farmer organizations with information on integrated pest management strategies and methods.
37. Ensure proper storage conditions for pesticides at the point of sale, in warehouses and on farms.
38. Establish a programme to monitor pesticide residues in food and the environment.
39. Make less toxic pesticides available for sale and use.
40. License and sell pesticide products in containers that are ready to use, unattractive for re-use, inaccessible to children and labelled with clear, unambiguous directions that are understandable for local users.
41. Ensure that agricultural workers are appropriately trained in safe application methods and that personal protections are sufficient to allow the safe use of products.
42. Promote the availability and use of personal protective equipment.
43. **Encourage sustainable production and use and promote the transfer, implementation and adoption of pollution prevention policies and cleaner production technologies, in particular best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP).**
44. Promote the development and use of products and processes that pose lesser risks.
45. Incorporate the concept of pollution prevention in policies, programmes and activities on chemicals management.
46. Support the further development and adoption of FAO and WHO specifications on pesticides.
47. Identify contaminated sites and hotspots and develop and implement contaminated site remediation plans to reduce risks to the public and to the environment.
48. Ensure the remediation of contaminated sites, including those caused by accidents.

49. Eliminate lead in gasoline.
50. Develop schemes for integrated pest management.
51. **Provide training in alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including non-chemical alternatives.**
52. Promote access to lower-risk or safer pesticides.
53. Undertake development of pest- and disease-resistant crop varieties.
54. Promote the use of safe and effective alternatives, including non-chemical alternatives to organic chemicals that are highly toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative.
55. Prioritize for assessment and related studies groups of chemicals posing an unreasonable and otherwise unmanageable risk for human health and the environment, which might include: persistent bioaccumulative and toxic substances, (PBTs); very persistent and very bioaccumulative substances; chemicals that are carcinogens or mutagens or that adversely affect, inter alia, the reproductive, endocrine, immune or nervous system; and persistent organic pollutants (POPs).
56. Articulate an integrated approach to chemicals management taking into account multilateral environmental agreements and strategies that target a broad spectrum of chemicals.
57. **Promote reduction of the risks posed to human health and the environment, especially by lead, mercury and cadmium, by sound environmental management, including a thorough review of relevant studies such as the UNEP global assessment of mercury and its compounds.**
58. Consider the need for further action on mercury, considering a full range of options, including the possibility of a legally binding instrument, partnerships and other actions (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).
59. Take immediate action to reduce the risk to human health and the environment posed on a global scale by mercury in products and production processes (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).
60. Consider the review of scientific information, focusing especially on long-range environmental transport, to inform future discussions on the need for global action in relation to lead and cadmium, to be presented to the Governing Council at its twenty-fourth session in 2007 (based on UNEP Governing Council decision 23/9).
61. When assessing risk to the general population, consider whether certain segments of the population (i.e., children, pregnant women) have differential susceptibility or exposure.
62. Implement warning systems with regard to the risks posed by the production, use or disposal of chemicals.

63. Apply science-based approaches, including those from among existing tools from IOMC organizations on, inter alia, test guidelines, good laboratory practices, mutual acceptance of data, new chemicals, existing chemicals, tools and strategies for testing and assessment.
64. Encourage the development of simplified and standardized tools for integrating science into policy and decision-making relating to chemicals, particularly guidance on risk assessment and risk management methodologies.
65. Establish knowledge on risk assessment procedures, building on existing products such as those generated by OECD, including, inter alia, guidance on the OECD High Production Volume Chemicals hazard assessments, (Quantitative Structure Activity Relationship ((Q)SAR) Analysis, review of pesticide hazards and fate studies, emission exposure scenario documents, information exchange and coordination mechanisms.
66. Establish programmes for monitoring chemicals and pesticides to assess exposure.
67. Apply life-cycle management approaches to ensure that chemicals management decisions are consistent with the goals of sustainable development.
68. Facilitate the identification and disposal of obsolete stocks of pesticides and other chemicals (especially PCBs), particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
69. Establish and implement national action plans with respect to waste minimization and waste disposal, taking into consideration relevant international agreements and by using the cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave approaches.
70. Prevent and minimize hazardous waste generation through the application of best practices, including the use of alternatives that pose less risk.
71. Implement the Basel Convention and waste reduction measures at source and identify other waste issues that require full cradle-to-cradle and cradle-to-grave consideration of the fate of chemicals in production and at the end of the useful life of products in which they are present.
72. Carry out measures that will inform, educate and protect waste handlers and small-scale recyclers from the hazards of handling and recycling chemical waste.
73. Promote waste prevention and minimization by encouraging production of reusable/recyclable consumer goods and biodegradable products and developing the infrastructure required.
74. Develop integrated national and international systems to prevent major industrial accidents and for emergency preparedness and response to all accidents and natural disasters involving chemicals.
75. Encourage the development of an international mechanism for responding to requests from countries affected by chemical accidents.
76. Minimize the occurrence of poisonings and diseases caused by chemicals.

77. Provide for national collection of harmonized data, including categorization by, for example, type of poison, chemical identity, structure, use or function.
78. Address gaps in the application of safety procedures relevant to the operation of chemical-intensive facilities, including the environmentally sound management of hazardous substances and products.
79. Design, site and equip chemical facilities to protect against potential sabotage.

SAICM Objective 2: Knowledge and Information (Activities 80-164)

80. Develop and establish targeted risk assessment approaches to evaluating exposure and impacts, including socio-economic impacts and chronic and synergistic effects of chemicals on human health and the environment.
81. Evaluate whether different segments of the population (e.g., children, women) have different susceptibility and/or exposure on a chemical-by-chemical basis in order of priority.
82. Develop, validate and share reliable, affordable and practical analytical techniques for monitoring substances for which there is significant concern in environmental media and biological samples. Develop a targeted process to assess and monitor levels of a discrete number of priority contaminants in the environment.
83. Develop scientific knowledge to strengthen and accelerate innovation, research, development, training and education that promote sustainability.
84. Promote research into technologies and alternatives that are less resource intensive and less polluting.
85. Collect data on the use patterns of chemicals for which there is a reasonable basis of concern where necessary to support risk assessment characterization and communication.
86. Design mechanisms to enable investigators from less developed countries to participate in the development of information on risk reduction.
87. Fill gaps in scientific knowledge (e.g., gaps in understanding of endocrine disruptors).
88. Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at the collection, compilation and use of additional scientific data.
89. Generate and share information detailing the inherent hazards of all chemicals in commerce, giving priority to hazard information for those chemicals that have the greatest potential for substantial or significant exposures.
90. Establish national priorities for information generation for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.
91. Encourage the use of IPCS health and safety cards (international chemical safety cards, or ICSCs)

92. Agree to time frames for industry, in cooperation and coordination with other stakeholders, to generate hazard information for high-production volume chemicals not addressed under existing commitments.
93. Promote the establishment of generally applicable guidelines on the respective roles, responsibilities and accountabilities of Governments, producing and importing enterprises and suppliers of chemicals concerning the generation and assessment of hazard information.
94. Further harmonize data formats for hazard information.
95. Establish recommendations on tiered approaches to addressing screening information requirements for chemicals that are not produced in high volumes.
96. Identify possible approaches for prioritization for such chemicals that are not necessarily based on production volume but, e.g., build on significant exposures.
97. Ensure that each pesticide is tested by recognized procedures and test methods to enable a full evaluation of its efficacy, behaviour, fate, hazard and risk, with respect to anticipated conditions in regions or countries where it is used.
98. Encourage industry to generate new science-based knowledge, building on existing initiatives.
99. Establish information management systems for hazard information.
100. Prepare safety data sheets and labels.
101. Complete GHS awareness-raising and capacity-building guidance and training materials (including GHS action plan development guidance, national situation analysis guidance and other training tools) and make them available to countries.
102. Establish arrangements for the timely exchange of information on chemicals, including what is necessary to overcome barriers to information exchange (e.g., providing information in local languages).
103. Consider establishing a clearing-house for information on chemical safety to optimize the use of resources.
104. Ensure that all Government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition responsible for chemicals management have access to the Internet and training in its use.
105. Eliminate barriers to information exchange for the sound management of chemicals in order to enhance communication among national, subregional, regional and international stakeholders.
106. Strengthen the exchange of technical information among the academic, industrial, governmental and intergovernmental sectors.
107. Establish procedures to ensure that any hazardous material put into circulation is accompanied, at a minimum, by appropriate and reliable safety data sheets which provide information that is easy to access, read and understand, taking into account GHS.

108. Articles and products containing hazardous substances should all be accompanied by relevant information for users, workplaces and at disposal sites.
109. Improve the information base, including via electronic media such as the Internet and CD ROMs, in particular in developing countries, ensuring that information reaches appropriate target groups to enable their empowerment and ensure their right to know.
110. Include a range of preventive strategies, education and awareness-raising and capacity-building in risk communication.
111. For all chemicals in commerce, appropriate information detailing their inherent hazards should be made available to the public at no charge and generated where needed with essential health, safety and environmental information made available. Other information should be available according to a balance between the public's right to know and the need to protect valid confidential business information and legitimate proprietary interests.
112. Undertake awareness-raising for consumers, in particular by educating them on best practices for chemical use, about the risks that the chemicals they use pose to themselves and their environment and the pathways by which exposures occur.
113. Establish information-exchange mechanisms on contamination in border areas.
114. Improve access to and use of information on pesticides, particularly highly toxic pesticides, and promote alternative safer pest control measures through networks such as academia.
115. Encourage and facilitate exchange of information, technology and expertise within and among countries by both the public and private sectors for risk reduction and mitigation.
116. Facilitate access to research results related to alternative pest control (both chemical and non-chemical) and crop protection measures by pesticide users, those exposed to pesticides and extension services.
117. Evaluate the efficacy of pesticide risk reduction programmes and alternative pest control methods currently implemented and planned by international organizations, Governments, the pesticide, agriculture and trade sectors and other stakeholders.
118. Undertake research into innovative means of cleaner production, including those involving waste minimization in all economic sectors.
119. Encourage management practices that take into account the full life-cycle approach to sustainable chemicals management, emphasizing front-end pollution prevention approaches.
120. Address matters of policy integration in consideration of life-cycle issues.
121. Utilize the life-cycle management concept to identify priority gaps in chemicals management regimes and practices and to design actions to address gaps in order to identify opportunities to manage hazardous products, unintentional toxic

emissions and hazardous wastes at the most advantageous point in the chemical life cycle.

122. Promote products that are either degradable and are returned to nature after use or at end use are recycled as industrial feedstocks to produce new products.
123. Incorporate life-cycle issues in school curricula.
124. Develop a national PRTR/emission inventory design process involving affected and interested parties.
125. Use PRTRs tailored to variable national conditions as a source of valuable environmental information for industry, Governments and the public and as mechanisms to stimulate reductions in emissions.
126. Develop manuals and implementation guides to explain in a simple form the benefits provided by a registry and the steps necessary to develop one.
127. Manufacturers, importers and formulators should assess data and provide adequate and reliable information to users.
128. Responsible public authorities should establish general frameworks for risk assessment procedures and controls.
129. Carry out hazard evaluations in accordance with the requirements of harmonized health and environmental risk assessments, including internationally recommended methodologies.
130. Harmonize principles and methods for risk assessment, e.g., methods for vulnerable groups, for specific toxicological endpoints such as carcinogenicity, immunotoxicity, endocrine disruption and ecotoxicology, for new tools.
131. Address gaps in the development of new tools for risk assessment, harmonization of risk assessment methods, better methods to estimate the impacts of chemicals on health in real-life situations and the ability to access, interpret and apply knowledge on risks.
132. Address gaps in the study of chemical exposure pathways and opportunities for pathway intervention (e.g., in food production).
133. Further develop methodologies using transparent science-based risk assessment procedures and science-based risk management procedures, taking into account the precautionary approach.
134. Compare assessments of alternative products and practices to ensure that they do not pose larger risks.
135. Fill gaps in abilities to access, interpret and apply knowledge (e.g., improve availability of information on the hazards, risks and safe use of chemicals, in forms relevant to end users, and improve use of existing risk assessments).
136. Develop common principles for harmonized approaches for performing and reporting health and environmental risk assessments.

137. Improve understanding of the impact of natural disasters on releases of harmful chemicals and resulting human and wildlife exposures, as well as possible measures to mitigate them.
138. Establish a means of developing and updating internationally evaluated sources of information on chemicals in the workplace by intergovernmental organizations, in forms and languages suitable for use by workplace participants.
139. Promote research on the development of appropriate protective equipment.
140. Make information on workplace chemicals from intergovernmental organizations readily and conveniently available at no charge to employers, employees and Governments.
141. Strengthen global information networks in the sharing, exchange and delivery of chemical safety information (e.g. ILO, WHO, INFOCAP).
142. Promote the establishment of ILO SafeWork programmes at the national level and the ratification and implementation of ILO conventions 170, 174 and 184.
143. Implement an integrated approach to the safe use of chemicals in the workplace by establishing new mechanisms for expanding and updating ILO conventions related to hazardous substances and linking them to various other actions such as those associated with codes, information dissemination, enforcement, technical cooperation, etc.
144. Establish approaches and methods for communicating the results of international risk assessments to appropriate workplace participants and stipulate related roles and responsibilities of employers, employees and Governments.
145. Promote the establishment of national inspection systems for the protection of employees from the adverse effects of chemicals and encourage dialogue between employers and employees to maximize chemical safety and minimize workplace hazards.
146. Strengthen chemical-safety-related information dissemination among social partners and through public media at the national and international levels.
147. Stress the importance of workers' right to know in all sectors (formal and informal), i.e., that the information provided to workers should be sufficient for them to protect their safety and health as well as the environment.
148. Eliminate workplace hazards posed by chemicals through simple, practical methods, in particular chemical control banding.
149. Establish the right of employees to refuse to work in hazardous environments if they are not provided with adequate and correct information about hazardous chemicals to which they are exposed in their work environment and about appropriate ways in which to protect themselves.
150. Promote education and training on children's chemical safety.

151. Promote the use of comparable indicators of children's environmental health as part of a national assessment and prioritization process for managing unacceptable risks to children's health.
152. Consider potential enhanced exposures and vulnerabilities of children when setting nationally acceptable levels or criteria related to chemicals.
153. Develop broad strategies specifically directed to the health of children and young families.
154. Incorporate chemical safety and especially understanding of the labelling system of GHS into school and university curricula.
155. Provide appropriate training and sensitization on chemical safety for those exposed to chemicals at each stage from manufacture to disposal (crop growers, industries, enforcement agents, etc.).
156. Undertake research into alternative additives.
157. Undertake research into alternatives for other lead-based products.
158. Undertake research on and implement better agricultural practices, including methods that do not require the application of polluting or harmful chemicals.
159. Establish ecologically sound and integrated strategies for the management of pests and, where appropriate, vectors for communicable diseases.
160. Promote information exchange on alternative and ecological agricultural practices, including on non-chemical alternatives.
161. Implement information, education and communication packages on the sound management of chemicals, targeting key stakeholders including waste handlers and recyclers.
162. Support research on best practices in waste management resulting in increased waste diversion and recovery and reduced chemical hazards for health and the environment.
163. Undertake awareness-raising and preventive measures campaigns in order to promote safe use of chemicals.
164. Work to ensure broad and meaningful participation of stakeholders, including women, at all levels in devising responses to chemicals management challenges and in regulatory and decision-making processes that relate to chemical safety.

SAICM Objective 3: Governance (Activities 165-207)

165. Have in place multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder mechanisms to develop national profiles and priority actions.
166. With regard to the implementation of national programmes:
    - Develop comprehensive national profiles;
    - Formalize inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordinating mechanisms on chemicals management issues, including coordination of national Government and multi-stakeholder positions in international meetings;

- Develop national chemical safety policies outlining strategic goals and milestones towards reaching the Johannesburg Summit 2020 goal;
- Develop national chemicals safety information exchange systems;
- Develop national strategies to mobilize national and external resources and to raise the importance placed on chemicals management within national sustainable development frameworks;
- Develop policies of systematic stakeholder involvement, bringing synergies from related initiatives on chemicals management.

167. Support efforts to implement an integrated approach to the safe use of chemicals at the workplace by establishing effective mechanisms for following up and updating information on international instruments related to hazardous substances.
168. Review national legislation and align it with GHS requirements.
169. Promote ratification and implementation of all relevant international instruments on chemicals and hazardous waste, encouraging and improving partnerships and coordination (e.g., Stockholm Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, ILO conventions and IMO conventions related to chemicals such as the TBT Convention) and ensuring that necessary procedures are put into place.
170. Establish or strengthen coordination, cooperation and partnerships, including coordination among institutions and processes responsible for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements at the international, national and local levels, in order to address gaps in policies and institutions, exploit potential synergies and improve coherence.
171. Consider approaches to facilitate and strengthen synergies and coordination between chemicals and waste conventions, including by developing common structures.
172. Consider evaluating the possibilities and potential benefits of using the Basel and/or Stockholm Convention ways and means for waste management and disposal of wastes of reclaimed ozone-depleting substances regulated under the Montreal Protocol.
173. Develop pilot projects to pursue implementation of coordination between the national focal points of chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel Conventions and Montreal Protocol) to achieve synergies in their implementation.
174. Address gaps at the domestic level in implementation of existing laws and policy instruments promulgated in the context of national environmental management regimes, including with respect to meeting obligations under international legally binding instruments.
175. Ensure coherence with the proposed Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.

176. Promote, when necessary, the further development of international agreements relating to chemicals.
177. Establish the required framework for creating national PRTRs.
178. Promote a political consensus in favour of public access to national environmental information.
179. Manage information dissemination from PRTRs so that risks are communicated in a timely and accurate fashion without unduly alarming the public.
180. Promote harmonization of environmental performance requirements in the context of international trade.
181. Establish the capacity to collect and analyse social and economic data.
182. Consider and apply approaches to the internalization of the costs to human health, society and the environment of the production and use of chemicals, consistent with Principle 16 of the Rio Declaration.
183. Develop methodologies and approaches for integrating chemicals management into social and development strategies.
184. Include capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals as one of the priorities in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies.
185. Enhance efforts to implement values of corporate social and environmental responsibility.
186. Develop frameworks for promoting private-public partnerships in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.
187. Develop a framework to promote the active involvement of all stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, managers, workers and trade unions in all enterprises – private, public and civil service (formal and informal sector) – in the sound management of chemicals and wastes.
188. Build the capacities of NGOs, civil society and communities in developing countries so that their responsible and active participation is facilitated. This may include provision of financial support and training in chemical safety agreements and concepts.
189. Encourage use of voluntary initiatives (e.g., Responsible Care and FAO Code of Conduct).
190. Promote corporate social responsibility for the safe production and use of all products, including through the development of approaches that reduce human and environmental risks for all and do not simply transfer risks to those least able to address them.
191. Promote innovations and continuous improvement of chemicals management across the product chain.
192. Promote within the industrial sector the adoption of PRTRs and cleaner production methods.

193. Promote a culture of compliance and accountability and effective enforcement and monitoring programmes, including through the development and application of economic instruments.
194. Strengthen policy, law and regulatory frameworks and compliance promotion and enforcement.
195. Establish national multi-stakeholder coordination bodies on chemicals to provide information and increase awareness of their risks.
196. Explore innovative consultation processes, such as mediated discussions, with a view to finding common ground and agreement among affected sectors of society on critical issues that impede efforts to achieve the sound management of chemicals.
197. Incorporate capacity-building strategies and promote activities to enhance each country's legal and institutional framework for implementing chemical safety across all relevant ministries and Government agencies.
198. Encourage countries to harmonize their chemical safety norms.
199. Establish effective implementation and monitoring arrangements.
200. Complete periodic questionnaires to measure implementation of the Bahia Declaration.
201. Develop objective indicators for evaluating the influence of chemicals on human health and the environment.
202. Ensure that pesticides and chemicals issues are considered within environmental impact assessments covering protected areas.
203. Evaluate the dispersion of pollutant releases (air, water and ground) in protected areas.
204. Develop national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal traffic, including the strengthening of laws, judicial mechanisms and the capacity of customs administrations and other national authorities to control and prevent illegal shipments of toxic and hazardous chemicals.
205. Ensure mutual supportiveness between trade and environment policies.
206. Include civil society representatives in Government committees formulating, carrying out and monitoring SAICM implementation plans.
207. Provide assistance and training for the development of national profiles.

SAICM Objective 4: Capacity-building and technical cooperation (Activities 208 - 262)

208. Establish a systematic approach in order to facilitate the provision of advice concerning capacity-building for the sound management of chemicals at the country level to countries that request it. For example:
    - Consider establishing a help desk which would provide basic advice to countries and/or refer requests to relevant sources (policy institutions,

experts, data banks, information, etc) of expertise, policy guidance, funding and guidelines;

- Ensure that the process above builds on existing information and tools for capacity building and acts in a complementary way to existing initiatives;
- Consider establishing monitoring mechanisms as part of the SAICM stocktaking processes to evaluate the usefulness of the process;
- Implement a pilot project to test and refine the concept prior to global implementation.

209. Strengthen capacities pertaining to infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition through financial assistance and technology transfer to such countries with a view to addressing the widening gap between developed and developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
210. Promote the development of databases based on scientific assessment and the establishment of centres for the collection and exchange of information at the national, regional and international levels.
211. Promote programmes to develop chemicals-management instruments (national profiles, national implementation plans, national emergency preparedness and response plans).
212. Coordinate assistance programmes at the bilateral and multilateral levels that support capacity-building activities and strategies by developed countries.
213. Develop sustainable capacity-building strategies in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, recognizing the cross-cutting nature of capacity-building for chemical safety.
214. Promote contributions to and use of, e.g., INFOCAP for exchanging information and increasing coordination and cooperation on capacity-building activities for chemical safety.
215. Strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition pertaining to implementation of international conventions concerning chemicals.
216. Involve all stakeholders in the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive plans for enhanced capacity-building.
217. Develop competencies and capacities for the national planning of projects relevant to the management of chemicals.
218. Establish programmes for scientific and technical training of personnel, including customs personnel.
219. Establish national or regional laboratory facilities, complete with modern instruments and equipment, including those necessary for testing emissions and operating according to national standards.

220. Establish regional reference laboratories operated in accordance with international standards.
221. Establish or strengthen national infrastructure, including for information management, poison control centres and emergency response capabilities for chemical incidents.
222. Develop resources for national implementation plans and projects.
223. Address capacity needs for regulatory and voluntary approaches to chemicals management.
224. Improve coordination at the national level and strengthen policy integration across sectors, including the development of partnerships with the private sector.
225. Integrate the sound management of chemicals capacity within ministries involved in supporting chemicals production, use and management.
226. Strengthen technical capacity and availability of technology (including technology transfer).
227. Strengthen mechanisms for reporting and consolidating information necessary to produce baseline overviews that will help determine domestic management priorities and gaps (e.g., PRTRs and inventories), taking into account industry reporting initiatives.
228. Develop infrastructure to redress the lack of accreditation bodies and accredited and reference laboratories with capacity to sample environmental and human matrices and foodstuffs.
229. Establish the necessary training and infrastructure for undertaking the necessary testing of chemicals for their management across their life cycle.
230. Develop training programmes in risk assessment and management-related health techniques and communication.
231. Address training needed to develop capacity in legislative approaches, policy formulation, analysis and management.
232. Provide training in the application of relevant liability and compensation mechanisms.
233. Provide training in emergency response.
234. Provide the necessary technical training and financial resources for national Governments to detect and prevent illegal traffic in toxic and dangerous goods and hazardous wastes.
235. Outline specific capacity-building measures for each region.
236. Develop tools to assist industry to provide simplified chemicals information to Government and individual users.
237. Establish and strengthen poison control centres to provide toxicological information and advice; develop relevant clinical and analytical toxicological facilities according to the needs identified and resources available in each country.

238. Provide training in cleaner production techniques.
239. Consider means to control the transboundary movement of dirty technologies.
240. Clearly define needs with respect to training of trainers.
241. Design clear and simple manuals and guides on practical measures to assess production methods and implement improvements.
242. Promote the transfer of technology and knowledge for cleaner production and manufacture of alternatives.
243. Establish infrastructure for analyzing and remediating contaminated sites. Provide training in rehabilitation approaches. Develop capacity to rehabilitate contaminated sites. Develop remediation techniques. Increase international cooperation in the provision of technical and financial assistance to remedy environmental and human health effects of chemicals caused by chemical accidents, mismanagement, military practices and wars.
244. Develop capacity to identify alternatives to lead in gasoline, establish the necessary infrastructure for analysing gasoline and upgrade the infrastructure needed to introduce unleaded gasoline.
245. Develop mechanisms to facilitate collaborative national and international research and shared technology.
246. Establish needed infrastructure for research into the impact of exposure to chemicals on children and women.
247. Establish accredited testing facilities for chemicals.
248. Establish accredited testing facilities to undertake testing of hazard characteristics of chemicals for classification and verification of label information.
249. Promote training in hazard classification.
250. Make available sufficient financial and technical resources to support national and regional GHS capacity-building projects in developing countries and countries with economies in transition.
251. Provide training on links between trade and environment, including needed negotiating skills.
252. Encourage cooperation between secretariats of multilateral trade and multilateral environmental agreements in development of programmes and materials to enhance mutual understanding of the rules and disciplines in the two areas among Governments, intergovernmental institutions and other stakeholders.
253. Provide training in the concept of protected areas.
254. Undertake capacity-building in identifying and monitoring biological indicators.
255. Promote the necessary training and capacity-building for all people involved directly and indirectly with chemical use and disposal.

256. Develop and enhance the capacity to acquire, generate, store, disseminate and access information, including INFOCAP.
257. Establish the capacity to undertake social and economic impact assessment.
258. Implement capacity-building programmes on waste minimization and increased resource efficiency, including zero waste resource management, waste prevention, substitution and toxic use reduction, to reduce the volume and toxicity of discarded materials.
259. Develop national and local capacities to monitor, assess and mitigate chemical impacts of dumps, landfills and other waste facilities on human health and the environment.
260. Undertake training programmes for preventing the exposure of waste handlers and recyclers, particularly waste scavengers, to hazardous chemicals and waste.
261. Train customs officials to detect illegal transboundary movements of waste.
262. Implement demonstration projects on waste minimization and efficient resource management in different countries with bilateral or multilateral support.

SAICM Objective 5: Illegal traffic (Activities 263 - 273)

263. Promote with WCO the dissemination and use of customs risk profiles and material safety sheets as official means of identifying probable cases of illegal traffic.
264. Address the matter of resources and operational mechanisms for technical and financial assistance for developing countries and countries with economies in transition, either directly or through a relevant regional organization.
265. Assess the extent and impact of illegal traffic at the international, regional, subregional, and national levels.
266. Expand the level of coordination and cooperation among all stakeholders.
267. Address how international conventions related to the sound management of chemicals and national laws may be more effectively applied to the transboundary movement of toxic and hazardous chemicals.
268. Promote efforts to prevent illegal international trafficking of toxic and hazardous chemicals and to prevent damage resulting from their transboundary movement and disposal.
269. Promote the adoption by intergovernmental organizations of decisions on the prevention of illegal international traffic in toxic and hazardous products.
270. Train customs, agricultural and health officials to detect illegal toxic hazardous chemicals.
271. Create a global information network, including early warning systems, across international borders, especially at the regional level.
272. Strengthen national strategies for prevention, detection and control of illegal transboundary movements of waste.

273. Promote efforts to prevent illegal traffic of waste.